LAMPSILIS JONESI, A NEW NAIAD FROM SOUTHEASTERN ALABAMA

BY HENRY VANDER SCHALIE

In April of 1932 a large series of naiades was sent for identification to the Museum of Zoology of the University of Michigan by the Alabama Museum of Natural History. In this material there was a fine series of specimens collected in 1915 from the Pea River in southeastern Alabama by Mr. Joe A. Burke. Thirty-two specimens taken from ten stations proved to be a new species. All of them came from the Pea River in Dale and Barbour Counties.

Since the discovery of this new species I have been trying to obtain living material so as to include here a comparative study of the soft parts. A collector at Elamville (Barbour County) has made several attempts to get living specimens, but has not succeeded. On a joint expedition of the Museum of Zoology and the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Mr. William J. Clench and I visited the Pea River, near Elamville, last summer. We found the river abnormally high, making conditions decidedly unfavorable for collecting. We learned from the local collector, Mr. N. K. Byrd, that in recent years the Pea River has remained in flood condition.

L. jonesi is found not only in the Pea River but also in the Choctawhatchee River. Mr. Clench and I collected it from the West Fork of that River, about seven miles east of Ozark, Dale County; and also from the East Fork of this same river, about eight miles west of Abbeville, Henry County, Alabama.

LAMPSILIS JONESI. Pl. 15.

Shell: Subovate or elliptical, moderately elongate; anterior end rounded; the lower and upper margins evenly rounded, nearly parallel; the posterior end definitely biangulate, with a well developed posterior ridge. Sexual differences are present; the female usually has a slight constriction on the lower margin of the shell, just anterior to the marsupial swelling; the male has a more evenly rounded ventral margin. Beaks full, but not high; their sculpture

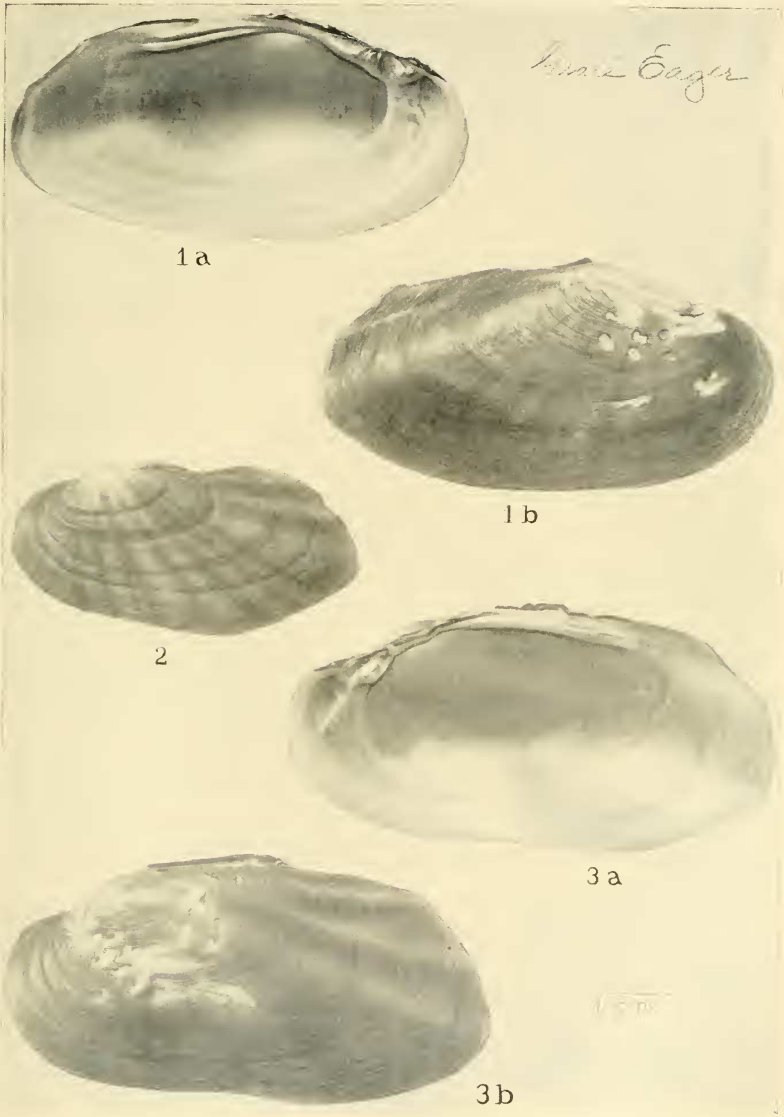
not seen. Epidermis smooth, shining, olivaceous green or olivaceous yellow, usually marked with irregularly distributed green rays, which are often not very pronounced. Left valve with two solid, compressed, jagged pseudocardinals and two remote, thin, slightly curved, granular laterals; right valve with two pseudocardinals, the upper rudimentary, the lower usually well developed, stumpy, and jagged, and one thin, granular, slightly curved lateral. *Muscle scars:* Anterior adductors distinct and well impressed; the posterior only slightly impressed. Nacre bluish-white, thickened anteriorly, thinner, and slightly iridescent posteriorly.

	Length	Diameter	Height	Obesity
Male Type, Figs. 1 *a*, *b*.	46.0 mm.	16.0 mm.	22.5 mm.	34.78%
Female Type, Figs. 3 *a*, *b*.	48.5 mm.	18.0 mm.	23.0 mm.	37.11%
Young Female Type, Fig. 2.	34.5 mm.	10.5 mm.	16.0 mm.	30.43%
Measurements of the thirty-two specimens give the following averages	47.5 mm.	16.5 mm.	23.0 mm.	35.00%

Type locality: Pea River, at Priston's Mill, Dale County, Alabama. J. A. Burke, collector, November, 1915. Types in Alabama Museum of Natural History; paratypes in Alabama Museum of Natural History, Museum of Zoology of the University of Michigan, and the Museum of Comparative Zoology. Forty-three specimens, representing twelve localities, were examined.

This species has been named after Dr. Walter Jones, Alabama State Geologist and Director of the Alabama Museum of Natural History, who has kindly permitted me to study the naiades in the collection of the Museum, and who has been helpful in every other way.

Mr. William B. Marshall has kindly compared the types of this species with related species in the National Museum. In a letter regarding the shells, he writes: "The only species that approaches them is *Lampsilis villosa* B. H. Wright. This species is figured in the *Proceedings of the Academy*



Lamsilis jonesi H. Vander Schalie